FROM BENCH AND BAR

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

skilfulness of an operator may be taken as gross negligence. The telegraph companies may limit their liability for "ordinary negligence," but few cases are reported in which the negligence, but few cases are reported in which the negligence was held to be "ordinary," "The American Law Register" also contains an interesting note on the right to criticise public officers and candidates for office, and the limitations on that right. The author concludes the limitations on that right. The author concludes that "any one has a right to criticise and comment upon the official acts and qualifications of an officer or candidate freely and fully, provided it is done fairly and in good faith and is kept within the bounds of truth, no matter how injurious the truth may be," but no one has any right unfairly and untruthfully to comment on the acts or character of an officer or candidate. The author does not fully approve the decision of the Supreme Court of Fennsylvania in holding Mr. Garrett not liable in a suit for libel founded on his requesting the secretary of a public meeting to read aloud a letter from a citizen of Philadelphia containing a serious and false impatration upon the claracter of Judge Briggs, who was a candidate for office. "How not to do it" in the matter of publishing the has passed by a Legislature is well illustrated by the methods pursued in this State. The laws which re of great political importance are sometimes pubgse of the newspapers as they pass the two houses of the Legislature, and copies of individual statutes may be obtained on application to the Secretary of The laws in general, however, do not appear in any form readily accessible to the legal profession ntil long after they are signed by the Governor There are periodicals in which the laws appear from in the course of the year, and pamphlets are prepared by law publishers in which are grouped her the new laws on certain special subjects. the general publication of the statutes is delayed week after week and month after month, and laws of interest to members of the profession many laws of interest to members of the profession in their daily practice only become known by necision in their daily practice only become known by necision until late in the summer or early in the fail, who the Secretary of State and the publishers of the statutes finally prepare the long-delayed volumes. The true method of publishing the laws might be learned from a Chicago woman, who seems to have more enterprise than any of the New-York publishers. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the Editor of "The Chicago Legal News," announced several weeks ago that within six days after the Governor had signed the last bill passed by the Legislature she would have ready for delivery to lawyers and others the volume containing the session laws of 1893. She more than tept her promise, and in five days after the Governor had signed the last act the volume was printed and bound and ready for delivery. No reason has ever been given why there should not Te equal celerity in publishing the laws in this State, but no one has ret been enterprising enough to follow this plan. The New York session laws of 1893 still remain unpublished. among the waste paper of a lawyer's office. High authorities in literary affairs declared the documents to be spurious. The jury found the defendant guilty, accompanying the verdet with the statement that they, by a majority vote, "recommend the prisoner to mercy on the ground that this was an unusual crime, and because of the easy facility of disposing of the spurious documents afforded him." Apparently if he had committed any ordinary crime and had been successful only by great efforts in obtaining money for the letters, he might have received a much longer term of imprisonment than that of one

Mrs. Eradwell is the editor of the best weekly law journal in the country, and is one of several Chicago men who have greatly promoted the cause of legal education among the members of her sex. Bradwell's husband was for many years a judge of one of the Illinois courts, and also compiled many letter work. Mrs. Bradwell studied law, and in 1800 passed the required examination, but was not dmitted to the bar. She sought the aid of the courts to secure her right to practise, and her suit passed upon by the highest court of Illinois, and finally by the United States Supreme Court, but the ions were unfavorable. A few years later the Legislature passed an act permitting women to gain admission to the bar, but Mrs. Bradwell had become interested in the work of cliting "The Chicago Legal



An the acombers of her family are lawyers. Her husband is one of the best known members of his profession in Chicago. She has a son a lawyer, and a daugher, Bessie Bradwell, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and afterward was married to Frank A. Helmer, who is also a lawyer. The record of the Bradwell family is surpassed only by that of Colonel C. S. Fier, of Milwaulice, who is not only a lawyer himself, but has a wife and three daughters also members of the profession or preparing to practise law.

The number of women who have gained admission the bar is much larger than has generally been supposed. Most of the Western law schools and many the East admit women as well as men as students. In some of the States women had much difficulty in obtaining admission to the bar even after the law schools had granted them diplomas. Miss Lella J. Robinson, one of the women who secured admission to the bar after a long straggle, wrole some time ago In some of the States women had much difficulty in obtaining admission to the bar even after the law Robinson, one of the women who secured admission to the bar after a long struggle, wrole some time ago and his men was a remarkable one in every way. The team started out by winning the first five games straight and then lost fourteen out of the next fitteen games the first woman to be admitted to the practice of the law. She passed the necessary examination in June, 1860. The second woman who became a lawyer in this country, so far as is known, was Miss Lumma this country, so far as is known, was Miss Lumma this country, so far as is known, was miss Lumma this country, so far as is known, was miss Lumma this country, so far as is known, was miss Lumma this country, so far as is known, was miss Lumma this country. The players suffered severely from the trip. The players suffered severely from the trip. this country, so for as is known, was Miss Laman Barkalow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was admitted to the bar in Missouri in March, 1870. The third to gain the desired privilege was Miss Sarah Kilgore, who gain the desired privilege was Miss Sarah Kilgore, who gain the desired privilege was Miss Sarah Kilgore, who was graduated from the law school of the Michigan University in March, 1871. Among the women lawyers whose names are best known in this country are Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Miss Leila J. Robinson, Miss Fuele W. Cozzens, Miss Alleo R. Jordan, who alone has a degree from the Yale Law School, and Mrs. Mary A. Aheens, well known for philanthropic work in Chicago. Some of the women in the various States of the Union who have become members of the ban use their legal knowledge only in caring for their own property, others are engaged exclusively in office work, but several appear in court and transact all the usual business of active practitioners. There are several firms in the West in which the husband and wife are the partners in carrying on the occupation of attorneys and cambellors. In one case the busbant is entirely deaf and the wife consequently has the larger share in carrying on active litigation. The profession of the law has not yet become so popular among women as that of medicine, but the number of women who practice as lowyers has greatly increased within the last five or six years.

St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.

Threeday—Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia;

Threeday—Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia;

New-York vs. Ealthnore, at Polo Grounds, New-York; St.

Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis; Louisville vs. Philadelphia;

at Louisville; Cincinnat vs. Chevel al, at Chicago, at Louisville; Cincinnat vs. Chevel al, at Chicago, at St. New-York; Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia;

Roston vs. Washington, at Boston, Cincinnati vs. Cheve, and at Chechusti; Louisville vs. Philadelphia; at Chechusti; Louisville; St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.

Thursday—Washington vs. New-York, at Washington; Prooklyn vs. Philadelphia, at Eastern Park, Broovlyn; Boston vs. Battimore, at Boston; Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia; at Cincinnati vs. Cheveland, at St. Louis.

Friday—Resonlyn vs. Philadelphia, at Eastern Park, The "Cotton Exchange Case," that of Bibb against Court, is of great importance to brokers and dealers 8. Bibb, of Alabama, for \$20,000, which was the amount of loss and commissions on transactions in cotton for future delivery under the rules of the New-York Cotton Exchange. One of the principal questions presented was us to whether the transactions were illegal wagering contracts. Mr. Bibb had made the contract, however, under the rules of the tracts except for the sale and purchase of cotton tracts except for the sale and purchase of cotton to be actually delivered. The Supreme Court holds that in accordance with old settled rules, contracts for the future delivery of merchandise are not void, whether the property is in the bands of the seller of is to be subsequently acquired. The Court also Suproved the admission in evidence of the statute of New York, under which the Cotton Exchange was organized, and the rules and regulations of that body. The court also seems to approve the ordinary "slip contracts" which are used on the Exchange, as a sufficient memorandum under the statute of frauds, although it does not absolutely settle their sufficiency. The decision will be of great assistance to brokers in establishing their rights in dealing with their customers.

In the notices of the death of Joel Tiffany, formerthe reporter of the Court of Appeals Decisions, several of the law mapers refer to his belief in spirit tollsm, which continued until his death recently at the age of eighty-two years. For many years he had declared that he could see the spirits of the dead and talk with them face to face, "The Albany Pimes-Union," in referring to Mr. Tiffany's beliefs, says that the late John W. Edmonds, one of the most distinguished and honored judges of the State, was another shrewd lawyer who combined with practical sense some ideas which are usually considered visionary. The list of lawyers who believe in spiritualism, although they have obtained wide regutations for shrewdness in other respects, might have been considerably augmented. The most notable instance within the last few years is that of Luther R. Marsh, who was formerly one of the leading lawyers of this city, and who now in his retirement near Middletown, N. Y., writes articles in which he declares his belief in the most advanced spiritualistic doctrines. He referred recently to a young man of great eloquence, whom he considered to be nearly the equal of Cicero and gave as one of the grounds for his knowledge of that fact that the spirit of Cicero had acknowledge to the writer the close rivalry. Several other well-known lawyers of this city and Brooklyn are among those who have adopted, to a greater or less extent, the belief in the existence and presence of the spirits of the dead. another shrewd lawyer who combined with practical Kelly is at last getting into shape, and he may be of some assistance to the New-York team after all.

Crane cannot hope to pitch in good form in his present condition. He carries many pounds of superfluous flesh. The Philadelphia team has just finished the most successful tour that team ever made through the West.

German's weakness is a disposition to use a slow bull. He will have to remedy this, particularly signist many of the League batsmen, who can knock a slow bull out of sight.

Among the notes contained in the latest number "The American Law Register" are two of especial value. One is as to the limitation of the liability of a telegraph company. The courts seem to have without at the same time changing the general rule as to contracts. Most of the courts hold that the telecraph company may limit its liability by stipulations and conditions written or printed on one of the sender of the message is concerned. The courts, however, do away in practice with the apraph company may not limit the liability so as acuse it for "gross negligence," and the phrase "gross negligence" is taken to include almost all of the ordinary mistakes from which the senders of messages may suffer. Delays and failures to deliver SLOVAKS FROM AUSTRIA. messages, the transportation of letters, or the un-skilfulness of an operator may be taken as gross

The literary forgery case which recently occupied

the attention of a judge and jury in Edinburgh is

interesting, not only for the nature of the crime, but

ander Howland Smith was convicted of fabricating

manuscripts and letters and disposing of them as

genuine. There were letters purporting to be those of Robert Burns, Sir Walter scott and other famous men, which the defendant said that he obtained

BASEBALL ON THE TOP CREST.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE TEAMS-

STRENGTHENING THE GIANTS. The business of the country may be in a depressed condition, and the stringency in the money market be loudly lamented, but the owners of baseball stock are

satisfied and have nothing to complain about. The

tendance at the games this season has far exceeded ex-pectations, and more clubs in the National League will

the other day that he felt positive that at least eight

clubs in the League would come out ahead of the seasor financially, and that he would not be surprised if every

also applies to the minor leagues. The Eastern, the

Southern and the Interstate leagues all report their clubs to be in excellent condition, and the chances are that the total baseball receipts will eclipse those of any other senson. Both the New-York and Brooklyn teams cleared

diction last spring that 1893 would be the banner baseba year has proved correct. The New-York club has alread

paid off its last year's indebtedness of over \$30,000, and

The advent of the new players in the New-York team has had a good effect all around. The public likes the

the infusion of young blood. The youngsters are ambi-tious and compel more than one veteran to keep his best foot forward. Stafford, the new fielder, is a ruidy-faced little fellow of Burle's build. He is a capital B-lider and base-runner and the best thrower in the outlield. His

pair of youngsters who are sure to be popular. Wilson is a catcher and general player of the Doyle order, and he

is a positive acquisition to the team. German has som

can also lift the fail and run the lases introly. Second Dayles, the other new pitcher, also appears to be a good man, and he is also a elever hatsman. He is a medical student, and he will be gradinated this fail. He is what is called a "heady" pitcher, and he is quick to discover the weak points in opposing hatsman. If Ward will alandon the silly fitted that everyhold is against him and

that some hidden enemy is striving to knife him in the back, and sittle down to business and hustle his play-

ers along in good shape, the Glants may yet have a

good condition. This is "Little Danny's" hast offence in his long career on the diamond, and his friends will hear

grounds and two away this week, playing the Baltimore team at the Pole Grounds on Monday, Tucsday and

Wednesday and the Washingtons on Saturday. On Thursday and Friday the New-Yorks will play at Washington.

Brocklyn plays at Philadelphia for the first half of the

week and these teams then go to Eastern Park for games on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The schedule for the

on thurner, week is as follows:

Monday-New-York vs. Bultimore, at Polo Grounds.
New-York: Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.
Boston vs. Washington, at Boston: Condumnit vs. Clove.
land, at Chechasti; Locisville vs. Pithburg, at Laufsville;
St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.

St. Louis vs. Cleveland, at St. Louis, Friday-Brooklyn vs. Philadelphis, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn: Washington vs. New-York, at Was Juston: St. Louis vs. Cleveland, at St. Louis; Louisville vs. Chicago at Louisville; Boston vs. Baitmore, at Boston: Cincia-nati vs. Pittsburg, at Cheinhatt. Saturglav, Washington vs. New-York, at Dala Ground.

nati vs. Pattsburg, at Cincinnati.

Saturday-Washington vs. New-York, at Pole Grounds, New-York; Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn; Boston vs. Baltimore, at Boston; Cincinnati vs. Pittsburg, at Cincinnati; Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville; St. Louis vs. Cieveland, at St. Louis.

Sunday-Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Louisville; Chica-go vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.

Connor should be fined \$10 every time he refuses to Connor should be med to the man asset a base on balls.

New-Yorkers have been compelled to witness some poor umpiring this year. Lynch, Emslie, McQuaid and Gaffney should be the men assigned here during the

Southern League seriously to cripple that young organiza-

brother of John Clarkson, now with the Cleveland club.
Daly is really a remarkable all-around player. He is

The Eastern players declare that visiting teams are treated shabbilly in Cleveland, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. They say that even the reporters join in the abuse of the

visitors.

Kelly is at last getting into shape, and he may be of

ht. The Boston pitchers are not in the best condition.

and best pitcher in the team.

Bennett is the same sturdy backstop he was ten years ago. He is a good example of what even temperament and moderation in all things will do for a man.

O'Rourke, who has been playing baseball for twenty-one

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ome profit on their recent Western tour, and this a record seldom made in baseball. The Tribune's pre-

club in the organization made money. Heretofore of the teams which finished in the first flight had a chi

make money this year than in any previous season, man high up in the affairs of the League told the write

for the peculiar recommendation of the jury.

much longer term of imprisonment than year, which he will be compelled to undergo.

INTERESTING PEOPLE FROM THE DUAL EMPIRE-OPPRESSED BY THE MAG-YARS - FINDING HOMES AND

HAPPINESS IN AMERICA.

In no European country certainly, and probably in no country of the civilized world, does there exist such a polyglot combination of races under one Government as in the great Empire of Austria-Hungary. dual Empire, as it is called, of Central Europe, with its 36,000,000 or so of inhabitants, has been admitted within a count, of them, and was taken to a restaurant in Third-st., on terms of equal footing with the other first-class Powers of the Continent by the inexorable law of military recessity. The Triple Alliance, by which Germany, Austria and Italy are pledged to stand by hanging from a clothes-line in the back variety. each other in the event of a serious menace from without of the integrity or independence of any one of the contracting parties, has made the Austrian Empire a greater factor in the politics of Europe than ever before, and it is not secret that to war, considered merely as war, the Cabinet of Francis Joseph is by no means inflexibly opposed; for the belief is entertained, and it is quite natural, that anything likely to prove inimical of the national unity would divert the attention of the warring factions of which the country is composed, and to that extent would be an advantage, if not to the people, at least to the ruler of the people, whose sway on the whole may be justly characterized as mild. If a comparison were to be made between Austria-Hungary and the many races which manage to dwell there in comparative peace under one common government, perhaps the readlest and at the same time the most appropriate would be the United States, where all is harmony and progress. scattered throughout widely separated parts of the country, but more especially in this city, there are scattered throughout widely separated parts of the constry, but more especially in this city, there are subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph numerous "I do not do it for profit out of that dinner!" the subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph numerous enough to furnish a recruiting ground for a mighty army; but the majority of them, leaving their likes and dislikes behind when they first stepped on American soil, are or are rapidly becoming good American soil, are or are rapidly becoming good American add the lustifutions of a country where such unparalated advantages are enjoyed. Think for a moment of the number of diverse races there are in Austra-Hungary. There are Poles, Cechs, Magyars, Slovaks, Bohemians, Moravians, Russians, Germans, Tyrolese, Dalmatians, Herzgovinlans, Eosinlans, Carinthians, Bukovinlans, Wallachians and others, and all of these Bukovinlans, Wallachians and others, and all of these top row, consumer and eighth—which are in the second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row that do it for profit, and the iter to the first and the top row the second row-come from Turce; the first and second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row the second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row the second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row the second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row the second row-come from Turce; the first and the top row the second row-come from the country Bukevinlans, Wallachians and others, and all of these second row-come from Ture; the first and second speak different languages and pursue their daily life in the third row, Pressburg and Nitra; and the second

Ryands is rector. Gustav Marsvall is president of sohol, a Slovak gymnastic club, which has a large membership. They have their own doctors and deal with their own grocers, eat at their own restaurants, or at places kept by Bohemians, which is nearly the same thing, and seldom harm anybody or are caught committing a breach of the peace. Nekraren and Gonralk, having an office in Seventhst., transact legal hodness in which their country-men become involved. Besides having everything here that they have at home, they earn good wages, are not compelled to do soldiering, and are free from the grievances and petty tyrannies of the Magyars.

Svoboda, a Bohemian, who looks as big as Costigan, the well-known politician, is the propriehanging from a clothes-line in the back yard. In-side was a long deal table, covered with clean Painted on a large scale on the wall was a representation of the Bo National Theatre in Prague, with the River Vitara flowing by the walls underneath. wall were shown the castle and village of Steruberk, on the River Sazar, a charming and picturesque view. All Austrians are fond of song and music and dancing. A plane was there. This is what was served for dinner: Soup, reast beef, siew, poultry, barley and mushrooms. The mushrooms are cut up and cooked in milk with the barley, and make a toothcooked in milk with the barley, and make a toothsome dish. Dumplings are a favorite dish with
these people. They are made of flour and eggs, with
some bacon fried on the top, and some cream cheese
and butter added to give a flavor. Two or three
kinds of vegetables are served. You are allowed to
have two glasses of cool lager. The cost to each man
is 50 cents. As far as the roast beef part of the
programme is concerned, the dinner is a barbeene in
miniature, and would delight the heart of a son of
old England.



A GROUP OF SLOVACS.

In which their fellow subjects of a different race have

in which their fellow subjects of a different race have little interest, and sometimes aversion.

All of these interesting people are well represented in the conglomerate population of this big city, a dyst not much is known of their ways by the average American, whether native or naturalized, who was born to speak the English language. You reldom or rever hear it sold of any person who comes from that country, who has an Austrian," on all occasions such a man is referred to almost invariably as "a Bohemian" or "a Hungarian," and while it is known that Bohemia or Hangarians. But before preceding any further, it can be seen that ill Austrians are either Bohemians or Hungarians. But before preceeding any further, it can be seen that this in a serious mistake. Without referring at all to the dozen or more other mathonalities of which mention has been made, the Shovaks and the Magyars are fore, inhead either one by applying the generic term fungarian. The shorak: rumber about 3,000, 000, and are settled in the northern part of the Empire. About 10,000 of them swell in this city. generally on the thickly populated downtown East side, and is smaller sections and greatly reduced numbers on the uplown East Side. There are some

in Greenpoint and Williamsburg as well. The downtown colony is confined within Clinton, The downtown colony is confined within Clinton, Essex, First, Second and Third sts., as far as Eightast.—you might say from Norf lk-st, to the East River on one side, and on another side from Monroe-st, to Fighthst, Unitown, their builtwide is from Sixty-first-st, to seventy-sixth-st, and First-ave, to the river. There is also a little colony of Slovaks still further uplown and contiguous to the neighborhood of "Little Italy," from One hundred and stylengarthed, and First-ave, to Secondaye. They seventeenthed, and First-ave, to Second-ave. They are employed chieffy in the wire factory of Charles Wolf & Co., at the hundred and eighteenth at, and the East River. They are a quiet, inoffensive and inustrious people, and among the representatives of the nationality in New-York are to be found watch-makers, tailors, machinists, carpenters, and in fact all the occupations of skilled laker which come under the one general term mechanic. The great majority of them, though, are ordinary laborers, and with their \$1.50 or \$2 a day they often think of he forty krentzers a day which they received in Hun gars—which is fifteen cents in American, or seven pence ha'penny in British money. They appreciate this and show commendable anxiety to swear off their allegiance to the Government of the old country and

swear it on to the new.
One of the by-laws in the constitution of the tional Slavonic Society, their principal organization in this city, although there are more than a dozen others, is that each member must become a citizen of the United States within six years after landing. If he be a citizen already, so much the better; but he must became one within the period specified, or else get out. There are about 1,000 citizens of Slovak birth in this city, the majority of whom are Republicans. They have a weekly newspaper printed in their mother tongue, too, through which their wishes are made lequently expounded by its editor, John Spevak,

clequently expounded by its editor, John Spevak. The name of the paper is "Slovak V Amerike" and it has a clean, well-kept office at No. 120 East Thirdest. Well dressed, intelligent Slovaks drop in and out there every day, seeking advice from the editor, a man about thirty years of age, who speaks six languages, and is reckened a leader among his people. They have a national holiday, the feast of Saints Cyrll and Mathodias, which falls on July 0, and as far as their numbers will permit they celebrate it with as steady an adherence as the Irish show to the patron saint of their country. All the slovaks were at one time orthodox Greek Catholics, and it was to that form of Christianity that these missionaries who went there from Bulgaria first converted them in the ninth century. The Roman Catholic religion was introduced subsequently under German auspices, and it is to that religion the great majority of those people are to-day committed. Ninety per cent of those who are in this city are either Roman Catholic church in Fourth-st., between Avennes C and D, of which the Rev. Father Francis Fremmel is pastor. But there is no religious antagonism on the part of those who differ with each other in religion. They all fraternize.

**Those of our people with come in the America with a country of the poper of America. They do not affect the integrity of the Foreign of the empire. "It was not attend to the Maxyans and slovaks are left to fight it out among themselves. Rival interests and internal dissensions make it easier to ficker in the macron at the macron at the claim of their country. The Roman Catholic religion was introduced subsequently under German auspices, and it is to that religion the great majority of those people are to-day committed. Ninety per cent of those who are in this city are either Roman Catholic church in Fourth-st., between Avennes C and D, of which the Rev. Father Francis Fremmel is pastor. But there is a slavoule day of the fourth of the century of the celebration of mass, and at all other cere in Fourth st., between Avenues C and D, of which the Rev. Father Francis Frenmel is pastor. But there is no religious antagonism on the part of those who differ with each other in religion. They all fraternize.

FOR NEW-JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS.

Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Sandy Hook Route from Pier 8, North River, for Atlantic Highlands, Highland Heach, Scabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, at 4:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. For Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, etc., 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. On Sundays for Long Branch and intermediate stations at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. All Rail Route from foot of Liberty Street for Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, etc., at 4:30, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:20 (Saturdays only), 1:30, 8:15, 10:30, 20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Pennsylvania. "Slovensky Noviny" ("Slavonic News") is printed in Pittsburg; "Slovenska Svormost" ("Slavonic Concord"), Connellsville, Penn. "Jednota" ("Uznity"), Goesland, Ohio; "Evangelick, Cirkevne Noviny" ("Evangelical Church News") is a Catholic paper, printed in Freedania, Penn. The Rev. Ludwig Novomesky, a Lutheran minister, used to be in Braddock, Penn., and now conducts services for Slovaks of that persuasion in St. Mark's Chapel, Tenth-st. and Avenue A, of which the Rev. Dr.

rian Parliament."

"A restricted suffrage?"

"No, not exactly that. Every men who pays 10 of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of a weight of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of a weight of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of a weight of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the lossy, who a mustice casey, who a must be sufficient to prove that the winner is the best thing of the paddles in the winner is the best thing of the paddles in the water, and finally a low roar of the cased, who as the lumble casey, who as must be sufficient to prove that the winner is the lead of the paddles in the winner is the lossy, who as must be founded a lossy, who as the lumble casey, who as the lumble stand has yet appeared. This mile in the winner is the lossy the low of the limb paddles in the winner is the lossy the lower in the lossy, who as must b Maryar Covernment and the signifies. If opposition to a man from such a scarce be powerful in a republican country, where manhoed suffrage prevails, how much more powerful would it be in an old time European monarchy such as ours, where kings and kalsers are believed to be endowed, or persunde themselves that they are endowed, with divine right to rule! If a slovak obtains an office he is muzzled, just the same as an Irishman is muzzled if he takes office order the British fovernment. There is the semblacee of fair play without a shadow of fuir play. You have a free field to say and to what you transcend that and want to express your own organon, you must either shad up or get out.

"If a Slovak holding an office should be found speaking his mother tongue in the street, he would become a marked man. The Manyars have established schools for children, and the Slovak children are taken from their mothers when they are three years off, to be raight in these places for three years the Manyar tongue, and made if possible, to longe their own. The same way, you know, as the Germans are striving to stamp out the French language in Alsaec-Lorraine, or the Russians in Foland to fell the Poltsh language. We had a large institution for encouraging a knowledge of the language among our people, called the Matica Slovenska. By this means we supalled books, pampilets, newspapers, and so on, to the people, to help educate them to a knowledge of their rights, and we raised 100,000 galden (#845,009) by voluntary contributions to support it. Remember that that is considered an enormous sum of money in our country. The tovernment called it a pan-Slavic conspiracy, and suppressed the institution. They would have permitted it to go on if we agreed to iscan only the forevenuent called it a pan-Slavic conspiracy, and its really a question of prevedence. The Slovaks have occupied that country since the dawn of history, and the Maryar language; which of course, we refused to die, it is really a question of prevedence. The Slovaks have occ

maros,
and find common bonds of fellowship in hatred of
Magyar supremacy and a longing for Home Rulx
Large numbers of slovaks work in the mines of
Pennsylvania. "Slovensky Noviny" (eslavanic

Francisco of one people who come to America with a
little maney go west to Minnesonia to engage in farming while those who are not so fortunate work in the
names and inctories here and in New York and Pennsylvania."

Francisco

AN ACTORS SUMMER WORK.

TALKING FOR FUTURE AUDIENCES.

HOW HE MADE A VISITOR THINK HE WAS IN

A LUNATIC ASYLUM. A newspaper man had occasion the other day to call at the studio of an artist of his acquaintance. While the two were talking of affairs which do not concern this history there arose strange sounds, and



"THE ACTOR AT WORK."

four now and he's not here yet. Did OI tell ye about Cassidy bein' on the jury! Yes, he was. He was forced and they was just agoin' to begin thryin' The prisoner's lawyer come up to Cassidy just as they was goin' to begin and says to him: 'Here's \$500 for ye; the case is dead against this man and Ot'll give ye \$500 more aftherwards If ye'll get the jury to bring in a verdict in the second degree.' Well, the thrial wint on and it looked all yous, but whin the jury wint out they stayed a time and the lawyer says to himself: 'My man's a-workin' 'em.' Well, afther a while they come in. 'Gintlemen,' says the judge, 'have ye agreed on yer verdict!' 'We have,' says the foreman. 'Phat is verdict? 'We have,' says the foreman. 'Phat is ut?' says the judge. 'Murther in the second --- '"

Just at this point the artist had something to say, ing at some pictures and it began again: "Did Of tell ye about Cassidy's children? Cassidy's wife doied a good while ago and he had three or four children, and thin he married a widdy woman that had three or four children, and thin the two af thim had three or four children, and thin the two af thim had three or four children. The other day Cassidy's wife came runnin' to 'im and says: 'Come out in the yard quick and stop the throuble; there's a feight out there and our children and my children are adiokin' our bildren.' Of wish Of could foind Cassidy. Me and Cassidy was walkin' up Fourth-ave, the other day, and as we come to Nineteenth-st. Of seen a quare-lookin' building. 'Phat's that building'.' says Oi. 'That's the panorama,' says Cassidy. 'Phat's a panorama !' says Ol. 'Oh,' says Cassidy, 'ut's a new dude name for a gas house.' Say, have ye seen anything o' fer a gas house.' Say, have ye seen anything o' Cassidy! Oi can't foind 'im any place."

"What have you got in that next room? the visitor asked. "Is it a lunate or a variety show?"

"Oh. it's nothing of any consequence," said the host; "it goes on all the time; don't mind it."

But it was hard to avoid minding it. There seemed to be a whole company of lunatics instead of

ing from the same delusion, or at least from corresponding delusions. From the voices which now arose ponding delusions. From the voices which now arose it appeared that a lunatic named Casey imagined that he was about to start for Fall River on a steamboat and that a number of his friends, also lunatics, was a policeman on duty at the pier, and still another was convinced that he was the purser of the were insune, yet the fisanity of each seemed perfectly consistent with the insunity of the others. Such consistent with the in-analy of the fine in the best-regu-umanimity of delucion is rare, even in the best-regu-lated private madhouses, but the strangest part of it all was that there was apparently a lunatic of a steamboat in the room, too. First a bell rang, as if to warn passengers of the time of starting; then the to warn passengers of the time of starting; then the the engine-room gave signals, the laborious

on his overalis wrong side before. He wint up on the wall of the house and he'd only been at work about a quarther of an hour whin he fell off and struk on his back in a pile o' sand. As he was a lay-n' there the people all gathered round him and says, 'Are ye killed, Cassidy!' 'No,' says Cassidy.

"Of m net -- " "
-in the name of Bloomingdale " said the visitor, "how many people are there in there and what are are so much interested in them. Perhaps you can count them by their voices and then I will introduce

them to you." The Casey lunatic seemed now to have selzed by another delusion, and the rest of the lunatics promptly joined him in it. From the talk it appeared that they all imagined themselves in a street car.

There were several passengers and a conductor beiddes Casey himself. Casey had a quarrel with a dude,

sides Carcy limited. Carey had a quarry with a dudy, and finally seemed, from the smashing of glass, to have thrown him out of the window.

"isn't it about time to interfere?" asked the visitor. "They seem to be getting violent."

"There is no burry," the host answered; "listen again."

"I was goin' up Sixth-ave, the other day," said the North of Ireland voice, " and Oi saw a colored man crossin' the street. Just as he got in the middle o' the street a heavy team came along and knocked him tooked round after he'd got by him and velled, 'Get says: 'Great Scott, boss, yer ain't comin' back, are yer! ' "

The artist knocked on the door and then opened it. "My friend here," he said, "has been much interested in your crowd of people; would you mind intro-

it. "My friend here," he said, "has been much interested in your crowd of people; would you mind introducing him?"

There was only one man in the room, but he was surrounded by phonographs. "All I can do," he said, "is to introduce myself! I am an actor, but as there is little mating to be done in the summer I am spending the time telling stories and dilegnes to these phonographs, under contract with the campany but places them, with nickel-in-the-slot attachments, in hotel corridors, railway stations, har-rooms, and such places. You see I have them so arranged that I can talk to three at once, and I give them just such shet-hes, stories, initations, songs and the like, as are commonly riven on the variety stage. You see too, I have bells, whistles, etc., to make the sounds that I cannot make with my voice. Listen to this phonograph a moment."

The actor turned back the cylinder a little way, the visitor put the tubes to his ears, and the phonograph said: "Murther in the second degree," says the foreman. The lawyer came up to Cassidy and says 'Here's your other \$500, but how did ye do it? Of thought the case was lost sure." 'Well, Of did have a molebity hard tolme doin' ut.' says Cassidy, 'every wan o' thim but me wanted to let him off.'"

"Now listen to this one," said the actor.

He turned the cylinder back and the phonograph said: "Are ve killed, Cassidy!" 'No,' says Cassidy, o'm not killed, and then he looked down and saw his overalls on the wrong way and says: 'O'm not killed, but I must have got an awful twist."

"Is a good business?" the visitor asked.

"Pretty fair," said the actor, "for hot weather."

"If you think it is interesting enough to write something about for your paper," said the artist, "I will make you a picture to go with it."

A SPECIAL SESSION WITHOUT RESULT. From The Bond Buyer.

Just as we go to press we learn that President Geveland has had made, by one of the most competent officers of the tovernment, a thorough canvass of the rembers of both houses of Congress on the silver question. The conclusions reached by the President's tanvasser point to a long and exciting and bitter contest in both branches of Congress. The eventual reveal of the law may be known to allow the treatment of the extra session will doubtless run into the regular tession without an agreement on this disturbing question.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP.

THE DRIVING CLUB PREPARING FOR THE

SIVA'S BRILLIANT WORK THIS SEASON-IT IS

Though the visit of the Grand Circuit stars to the metropolis is still five weeks distant, the Driving Club of New-York is bestirring itself to make the meeting at Fleetwood Park successful. It is three years since any of the high-class trotters and pacers have been nearer to this city than Philadelphia or Hartford, and so far as the public patronage is concerned their return is somewhat of an experiment.

An abundance of well-meant advice has been showered on the Executive Committee of the Driving Club, one member of which, William B. Fasig, had long experience in conducting a troiting track be-fore he came to New-York, in his capacity as secretary of the famous park at Cleveland. The office of vice-president of the New-York Driving Club was offered to Mr. Fasig soon after his arrival here and though this may have caused some jealousy at first, the addition of such a keen and well-posted turfman has proved a great boon to harness racing here abouts. The "old guard" of trotting turfmen, which also constituted what has long been known as the "sealskin brigade" of road riders, has been reduced to a handful, and few of the younger generation have followed in the footsteps of their fathers. Scores of rich men belong to the Driving Club who never enter the gates of Fleetwood. Meantime another set, including several of the new

crop of Wall Street magnates, have gone into breeding or have purchased largely of the fashionable stock which has been sold at the large sales which have been a feature of the winter and spring season here since Senator Stanford set the fushion in 1886. These men, with the same business instinct which enabled them to roll up the millions rapidly, see that the only way to get a return for their investment is to have their horses trained and started for the large purses now offered all over the country. This in-fluence has made itself felt at Fleetwood, and many of the entries for the meeting which begins here in August were made by or for local owners. Besides the stakes, which range in value from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and were opened by the Driving Club of New-York some months ago, the more classical Charter Oak Stake is the latest addition to the attractions of the ambitious programme for the meeting at Fleetwood, Since 1883 this has brought together many of the best campaigners eligible to the 2.20 class trolling, the handicap used for the race since its inauguration. Conforming to the spirit of the times, the stake has been made this year for 2:18 trotters, a change which is pretty sure to result in more speed than has yet been seen in any of the ten contests which have already taken place for the \$10,000 prize. The fact that seventeen subscriptions have been secured proves that even the change of venue from and the voice from the next room was interrupted. But Hartford to New-York has not affected the popularity presently there was a full while the visitor was look- of this oldest important fixture for the trotters. of this oldest important fixture for the trotters.

Rather curiously one result of making the class

a more open one will enable the fast mare Miss heat in that time over the Hartford course in June, 1801. He had set his heart on landing the big stake with the bay mare when the stables returned to Charter Oak the following August, but the greatest racedriver of his time lay dying at his home in Orange County on the day the horses scored up at races, but all in time equal to or slower than the mark Goldsmith gave her, and as her present tutor, George Starr, is one of those who purchased nomina-tions for the Charter Oak Stake of 1893, the shapely issidy? Of can't foind 'im any place."
"What have you got in that next room?" the visitor her by a series of misfortunes. The task will be a much more formidable one this season, as it is likely that an unusually strong field will compete for the bistoric stake on the occasion of its tenth renewal.

Of the creditable things done by the trotters this

year by far the most brilliant was the feat accomone, and, stranger still, they seemed to be all suifer- plished by Siva at Detroit last Tuesday, when she captured the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake from her eleven opponents in straight heats. When the gray gelding Jack and the chestnut mare Geneva S. came down the line of the Grand Circuit in 1888, carrying everything before them, the old-time horseimagined that they were seeing him off. Moreover, men marvelled that five-year-old trotters should make such a campaign. Since then it has been shown that early development does not detract from the ability to win, and more than one youngster of three or boat. The voices of all these people came clear and distinct, and though it was evident that all of them ers. Siva is, however, the first four-year-ol. to carry off an important stake from her elders, Miss Lida and Matrimony being the only ones of the same she had to trot; but a second heat in 2:13 3-4 was sufficient to prove that the winner is the best thing of

George Vilkes has won such high honors in the stud, and her dam is one of the most distinguished matrons at this noted trotting nursery. Pascora Hayward, from whom she gets part of her name, was himself a performer, and scored 2:23 1-2 nearly ten afterward noted as the dam of Sable Wilkes, and the filly, also a black, was called Sable Hayward. She was also reserved for the harem and, bred to Guy Wilkes, produced in 1880 the chestnut filly now known to fame as Siva. Before this Sable Hayward had produced a brown colt by the same sire, and this youngster, called Rupec, developed extreme speed at the pace, and has now a record of 2:11. By these several performances the first and second dams of Siva are in the list of great brood mares, and are adding to their reputation through their progeny every year. siva was sold before her own quality had been tried. and became a member of the stud at Clairview Farm. Bear Letroit, the property of her new owner, George S. Davis.

times, her first appearance being at Lansing, Mich., August 17, where she won a heat in 2:24 1-2 in a getting third money over seven other three-year-olds. A week later she defeated a field of all ages in the 2:45 class at Detroit, but at Grand Rapids, Septem-

A week later she defeated a field of all ages in the 2 35 class at Detreit, but at Grand Rapids, September 9, could only get third place among a quartet of three-year-olds.

Having a fumber of important engagements this season, Siva was sent to John A. Goldsaulth in April, soon after he removed to Ponghaeepsie, with the string which he had kept through the winter at the nomestead in Washingtonville. She was so low in flesh that Goldsmith had to be carrind how he worked the high-strung filly, his chief object being to get her strong enough to carry her speed. So rapid was the improvement that he decided to start the vong mane at the Philadelphia Driving Park the last week in June. Here the lack of stiff work had its effect and siva was almost unmanageable in the protracted scoring. She lost the first heat, but became mere tractable a-2 landed the race in the next three miles, reducing her record of 1892 to 2:20 144. At Meadville she won in straight heats, one of them in 2:18 1-2, and Goldsmith then gave her a shot, two cation through the Pittsburg meeting. That be brought her to the wire at Detroit in much improved acondition over her form af Philadelphia three weeks before was evidenced by the case with which she disposed of such cracks as Fides Stanton, Miss Lida and Silver Star, all of them unbeaten at Pittsburg and other cardier meetings, tiva is eligible to complete for "The Spirit of the Times" Futerfly Stake, worth \$11,000 and to be tested for during the Breeders' Meeting at Chicago in September.

The third week of the Grand Circuit brings the scene of action to Cleveland, where the fastest track of the scries awaits the flyers.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 22 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have returned to Ferneliffe in their yacht, the Nourmahal. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Delano will not return to Stein Valetje, as expected, Delane will not return to stein and the cottage at Carlsbad during the summer. Ex-Vice-President Morton and family will sail for Europe on August 10. Mrs. Carleton Hunt, of New-Orleans, is the guest of the Misses Hunt, at Montgomery Place. Mrs. William S. Living-ston is at The Grange, her country home at Garrison's. Mrs. Wager and the Rev. and Mrs. L. U. Lott are at Swampscot, on the coast, near Boston.

The famous Bard mansion, which is situated on a bluff commanding a fine view of the Hudson, now Myron Fuller, of Ulster County. Reginald W. Rives, of New-Hamburg, has been elected president of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, Archibald Rogers, resigned. The annual fair

society will be held in Poughkeepste in September.
Miss Fletcher, of New-York, is the guest of Miss Hyslop. Miss Aldia Chanler has gone to Tuxedo.
Miss Chanler will spend a short time yet at Rokeby.
Miss Johnston, of Cohoes, is the guest of Mrs. Robest
Johnston, at her home in this place.

GRAND CIRCUIT VISIT. ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR CALIFORNIA.